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## LAKE GEORGE.

### Second Meeting of the Association to Promote Speech Teaching.

(From The Troy Press.)

LAKE GEORGE, June 30.—The second summer meeting of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf is being held at the Crosbyside, Lake George. About two hundred members are present, representing various schools and colleges in different parts of the Union and Canada.

#### DR. BELL'S ADDRESS.

The session was opened by devotional exercises, conducted by Dr. Philip Gillett. This was followed by an opening address from Dr. Alex. Graham Bell, president of the association, who spoke substantially as follows: "As short a time ago as 1890, it was declared, or supposed, that such a meeting as this was impossible. The teachers of the deaf have met in conventions for a great many years past, but they have been entertained by the schools for the deaf. They have not got together in a hotel. They have not come together and paid their own expenses. They have been entertained as guests of some school for the deaf; but our periodic meetings of this character have grown so large as to tax seriously the hospitality of our schools. The teachers of the deaf are not overburdened with means and it was thought to be impossible for them to come together at meetings like this, and pay their own expenses. Last year we tried the experiment and 150 articulation teachers met together, not for three or four days, as had been the case in conventions, but for ten days. That was an experiment and it was thought we could not do it again the following year, but I see before me to-day this large gathering, and I must express the gratification and pleasure of the board of directors at the response to their invitation, the second time to meet at Lake George. We accept it as a proof that the teachers who were here at our first summer meeting have benefitted and have profited by their visit to Lake George, so that again we come together in this large gathering.

"For a great many years past the advocates of the different methods of educating the deaf have been in generous rivalry with one another, and in conventions we have had earnest discussions as to the relative merits of this or that or the other method of instruction. Into the contest between the different methods of instruction we don't propose to go. We are an entire neutral body. In 1886 at the California convention a resolution was unanimously adopted by teachers of all shades of belief; it was in effect that every deaf child should be given a chance to learn to speak if he could; it was in effect that persistent and earnest endeavors should be made in every school for the deaf to teach every child to speak and read from the lips if he can. That is the platform upon which we stand. We have come into existence as an organization not to antagonize any school or system of schools, but to help schools of all sorts in America to carry out the spirit of that resolution. We have come into existence to the end our desire and determination is that no deaf child in America shall be allowed to grow up deaf and dumb or mute without an earnest and persistent endeavor being made to teach him to speak and read the lips. Of course we may fail, but the failure must not be on our side. We must try to teach all the deaf to speak, and to speak as well as possible.

"I have thought it worth while to examine the statistics of articulation teaching to see how far this end has been brought about. A great deal has been done. Great progress has been made since our last summer meeting. An enormous increase has taken place in the number of articulation teachers employed and in the number of deaf pupils taught to speak; but still the majority of the pupils in our schools for the deaf have not yet been given an opportunity of learning to talk; that is, fifty-four per cent.

"First in regard to the teachers. In 1890 there were 641 teachers of the deaf employed in the United States; in 1891 there were 686 employed. That is an increase of 45; that increase is exclusively of articulation teachers. The increase of articulation teachers for the same period is as follows. This is shown by the

fact that in 1890 there were 213 articulation teachers employed in the United States; in 1891 there were 250, an increase of 47 articulation teachers.

"In regard to the number of the deaf pupils taught speech the increase has been very marked. In 1890 there were 3,682 deaf pupils in our schools for the deaf who were taught speech; in 1891 there were 4,254, an increase of 563. In 1890 41 per cent. were taught to speak; in 1891 46 per cent. and I think undoubtedly this increase is due to the stimulus of the first summer meeting of this association.

"The general result of the work in articulation teaching last year was that 46 per cent. of our pupils were taught speech, and with 54 per cent. no attempt was made.

"In 1891 the total number of deaf pupils in the United States was 9,232. Of these 4,245, or 46 per cent. were taught speech. Out of 1,024 new pupils admitted during the present school year 726, or 71 per cent. were taught speech and 353, or 34 per cent. were taught by speech.

"Mr. Dobyns, the principal of the Mississippi school for the deaf, recently submitted a series of questions to the parents of the pupils of his oral class. Although some of these pupils spoke very imperfectly it was found that their speech was intelligible to their friends and was useful to them as means of communication in their own homes. The parents unanimously requested the continuance of the oral class, and now Mr. Dobyns says that whenever a new pupil enters, the request comes from the parents: 'Please see if you can't teach my child to speak.' Mr. Dobyns asks from the legislature of Mississippi a small increase of appropriation to enable him to employ another articulation teacher, and I am sure this association wishes him every success in his application. Mr. Dobyns has also selected statistics concerning the earnings of former pupils of his school, with the result that he is now able to demonstrate that far from being a burden upon the community they are actually wealth producers, and that they earn annually a much larger amount than the state appropriates for the support of the school. I would suggest the importance of collecting statistics of former pupils who have been taught to speak, for I believe it can be shown that the possession of the power of speech, even in a very imperfect degree, increases their wealth producing powers and gives them an enormous advantage in the battle of life over pupils who have not been taught to speak. If this statement could be substantiated by actual statistics legislatures would be more likely to grant appropriations to aid the teaching of speech to the deaf."

#### HOW TO BREATHE.

President Bell's address was followed by an illustrated lecture upon "How We Breathe" by Dr. D. Greenberger of New York.

#### SPEECH READING.

Edmund-Lyon of Rochester read a most interesting paper upon the subject "Speech Reading," prepared by Harriet E. Hamilton of the Western New York Institution for deaf-mutes. He also reported progress in the experiment of teaching speech to the pupils of that school by means of the phonetic manual devised by himself. The afternoon session was devoted to the practical exemplification of the methods of teaching adopted in the Clarke institution and the Horace Mann school. The evening was devoted to a business meeting.

#### PROMINENT EDUCATORS PRESENT.

Among the prominent educators present are Dr. Alex. G. Bell of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Philip G. Gillett, Jacksonville, Ill.; Prof. J. C. Gordon, Washington; Dr. David Greenberger, New York; F. W. Booth, Dr. Harrison Allen, Philadelphia; W. A. Caldwell, St. Augustine, Fla.; Miss Caroline A. Yale, Northampton, Mass.; Miss M. H. True, Bethel, Me.; Miss Sarah Fuller, Boston; John E. Ray, Colorado Springs; A. R. Spear, Devils Lake, N. D.; Miss N. H. Swett, Beverly, Mass.; John P. Walker, Miss Florence McDowell, Philadelphia; Edmund Lyon, Rochester; J. A. Gillespie, Omaha, Neb.; Rev. Job Turner, Staunton, Va.; D. L. Elmdorf, New York; Mrs. Mrs. Ashcroft, Montreal, Can.; R. C. Spencer, president of the phonological institute, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Brown, principal of the oral school, Warsaw, Wis.; Miss Adelia Fay, Hartford, Conn.

In addition to lectures by instructors of the deaf, lectures will be given by Dr. Harrison Allen of Philadelphia, professor of zoology and comparative anatomy in the biological department of the University of Pennsylvania, and by Dr. A. Hewson, demonstrator of anatomy in Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia. Dr. Greenberger of New York will continue his series of lectures during the present week. Dr. Bell will give daily lessons upon visible speech. Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, president of the National college for deaf-mutes, will give an address entitled "What Constitutes Success in Oral Teaching?" Dr. Gillespie of Nebraska will speak of the auricular instruction of the semi-deaf and the utilization of imperfect hearing power.

CROSBYSIDE, LAKE GEORGE, July 1.—Dr. Bell being temporarily absent yesterday's meeting of the Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf was called to order by F. W. Booth, of Philadelphia. Dr. Greenberger finished his lecture on "How We Breathe." The following telegrams were received during the morning session:

NEW YORK, June 29.—To the American Association to Promote Teaching of Speech to the Deaf: First National Convention of Public Readers and Elucidators, assembled at Columbia College, send greetings and best wishes for success of noble work in which you are engaged. (Signed.) F. F. MACKAY, President.

NORTH BELLERICA, MASS., June 29.—To Professor A. G. Bell: Greetings to the Association. May the second summer session be as successful as the first. HARRIET B. ROGERS.

Dr. David Greenberger, in his lecture on "How We Breathe," mentioned as the first condition requisite for production of speech is a current of air passing through the vocal apparatus, and this is furnished by the process of breathing. Breath is the material of speech, as Prof. A. G. Bell puts it. "To this statement of Prof. Bell I desire to add the breath is also the most important part of our vocal machinery, viz., the vocal chords. Hence, without breath speech is impossible, and without correct and normal breathing, correct and normal speech is impossible."

Dr. Greenberger then went on to explain the mechanism of breathing, giving statistics as to the difference in respiration at infancy, childhood, and mature years. He quoted several well known scientists in the course of his very instructive address. Recent arrivals include Hon. Gardner G. Hubbard, president National Geographical Society, and Professor A. Melville Bell, both of Washington. Dr. Gillette is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Alma Gillette, and niece, Miss Jane V. Gillette, Miss Helen Waite, Miss Jane Russell and Miss Sarah McClure, all of Jacksonville, Ill. Miss McClure has recently accepted a position as teacher in the articulation department of the Mississippi School for the Deaf.

LAKE GEORGE, July 2.—At the Friday morning session of the Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, Harrison Allen, M. D., of the university of Pennsylvania, completed his series of lectures upon the subject: "Errors in the Study of Speech as a Whole." In the course of his remarks Dr. Allen said:

It is well that I follow Dr. Greenberger for much of what he has said. I will again say my remarks will not be an imitation of his, but rather a series of statements like his, but seen from a different point of view. The articulation teacher is needed by the physician. Patients are frequently brought to him in conditions which require medical and surgical aid. Unfortunately after this aid is rendered, associated with vocal defects may be as marked as they were before treatment. For instance in cleft palate, which as you know destroys the resonating apparatus. The surgeon is called upon to close the gap. If he be successful the unguarded inference may be drawn that the child would talk correctly, but this is not the case. He continues to talk as he did before the gap was closed. A little reflection teaches us that this will be the case, for from the time that articulated speech began the muscles of vocalization had been viciously trained, and it is necessary to undo all such training and to substitute for it the methods of the articulation teacher.

No person should breathe through the mouth. There is scarcely any other creature than man that can breathe through the mouth, and sav-

ages very rarely do it. If the nerve which supplies the muscles to the nostrils of a horse be cut that horse would die with suffocation. We should breathe through the nose, as though we were governed by the same rigid law as they who cannot breathe through the mouth.

I am of the opinion that so long as the habit of breathing through the mouth exists vocal gymnastics are not worth undertaking.

A number of signs are present by which the teacher can determine whether the habit is present. The pupil may be breathing through his nose during the day, but be a mouth breather while asleep.

The usual signs of mouth breathing are as follows: The lower ribs lie close to each other with scarcely any intervals. The breast bone is narrowed and grooved at its lower part and humped and irregular at its upper part. The roof of the mouth is ordinarily narrow and high. The tonsils as a rule are large and a discharge in the throat commonly present. This growth also threatens hearing, if indeed it may not determine absolute deafness; hence the likelihood that such cases may often come under your notice.

Is it possible that in a child who has lost both ears, and who has never heard an articulate sound, and never had a stimulus to practice the muscles of the vocal apparatus, that a semi-palised state of the palate, which often follows diphtheria, might last longer than in hearing children and be prolonged in period when you take up that child and try to train it? Is it not well for you to know this, that some, or possibly all of the muscles of the soft palate were not in normal condition?

For example, a child born with a small brain has some peculiarities about the hands, the fingers are short and stumpy, and upon dissection they are found to divert greatly from the average normal anatomical structures. I could mention many other instances. If there is a congenital deafness, according to this law there should be something else congenitally wrong. What is that something else, and if you had that something else would it help you in your work?

You begin the training of children at very early ages and you have them at all ages. You get children whose voices are changing. That is to say, they are losing the tone of childhood and getting the characteristic tone of a man, and that is a very critical time for the use of the voice at any time. If a person is practicing for a singer the pupil is withdrawn. Many singing voices have been lost by training at that time. If you have a child who has a change of voice coming on, is there any change of methods you should adopt?

A class of persons are brought to physicians whose voices never develop—that is to say, the lad of 17 years of age still has a boy's voice. I have seen several and I have always found that the larynx is not developed.

Now, whenever you find that the case, there is very likely to be an irritation established. We never know what form this irritation will take. You must also look out for the normal disappearance of deciduous structure. If things linger superfluous on the stage when they should have made their exit they are apt to make trouble, and if they do not go they should be urged to go. If you have a case of undeveloped larynx you should subject it to the strain of vocal gymnastics, and you should wait until the critical period is over and then continue your training.

What I have said about the boy is for evident reasons of still greater force in its application to the girl. The presence of this growth in the throat and the obstruction of nasal breathing is so new a subject that we have not all the evidence in as to what the growth means, but certainly some very curious things can be brought out respecting it. The disposition of children is affected, and the child is apt to be sullen. They breathe through the mouth, or they are irritable and sometimes intractable, and often there is defective intelligence. I had a little lad under my care upon whom I operated this spring, but the child was defective in intelligence, and although he was ten years of age he played with children five years of age. This fact that older children play with others half their age is a fair rule to go by. This child also had no memory, and it was quite deaf. I removed this growth, and with a very striking result. The child's mental condition

was improved to a great degree. This is not difficult to explain on anatomical grounds. The nose changes from infant child to adult somewhat abruptly. In children the nasal chamber is very small and there is a vein running through it to the brain and emptying into the great veins of the coverings of the brain. In infancy this vein is always patent; it might be exceptionally large, and thus you would have the brain chronically congested and retarded in development.

DR. GILLET: Dr. Allen has this morning been so kind, and has given so many valuable suggestions out of the ordinary line, that I feel obliged to respond to his inquiries, as far as we are able to do so. The question to which Dr. Greenberger replied I understood to apply to the natural mental condition of the congenitally deaf persons, and the deaf persons who have acquired deafness after birth. My observation has shown me, and quite to my satisfaction, that it is impossible to tell how soon mental development commences after birth, on account of the reason that the hearing of the child may have been present at the time of birth. I am quite convinced that there is a large amount of mental growth and mental invigoration that is brought about by the stimulus of hearing before the child orally gives the manifestation of that mental growth. The child will not commence to talk until it is about thirteen months of age, but there has been a large amount of mental growth in the child before that time, which it would not have had but for the hearing it has enjoyed until then. What the original degree of mental vigor was compared with the mental vigor of a child who never heard, is something very difficult to determine, probably impossible, but my judgment is that at birth there is no reason to suppose that the child born deaf has less of mental vigor with which to grow and develop than a child who has been born with hearing. But this I am very positive is true that we have a great aid in instructing our pupils who have been able to hear, even for a few months, even if they should lose their hearing before they commence to speak. I think I have often seen that illustrated in hundreds of cases, and I have not been a careless observer of these facts.

The special feature of this afternoon's session was a lesson on physiology by a class of three pupils, conducted by Miss F. B. Dwyer, of the Philadelphia Oral School. This was followed by remarks from A. R. Spear, a deaf-mute, who is Principal of the North Dakota School for the Deaf and Dumb. This evening the association was entertained with an illustrated lecture on the geography of Africa, by Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard, of Washington.

At Saturday's meeting of the American Association for the Promotion of the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, Mr. Davidson, a teacher in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, read a paper on "Reading; Its Influence Upon the Language and Speech of the Deaf."

He showed how almost an intellectual growth of the deaf after leaving school must come through reading, and emphasized the duty of the teacher to inculcate in his pupils a liking for books. He spoke of a German teacher of the Deaf who has lately been brought into prominence by the statement that "The German school at present lays the whole stress upon articulation with unspeakable tortures. The effort is made to force the deaf to speak in pleasant tones, and to read from the lips what is spoken, and in this scarcely any progress is noticeable. Out of a hundred deaf-mutes there are not five who could take part in a convention with hearing people whose speech could be understood and who could read the lips with accuracy," and of a petition to the same effect from the German deaf themselves to the Emperor, praying that the use of signs in the schools be made obligatory. Regarding these statements he said: "Either they are false or the German teacher of the deaf is far behind the generality of his countrymen in his conception of what the end of his work and the proper method of attaining it should be, and we can but lift our hands in astonishment that such a large body of men of the same dust as Comenius, Badesdow and Frobel, with these great educators' and their numerous suc-

cessors' examples and precepts to guide them, should be so far astray as to mistake sound for sense—the shadow for the substance." He said the results named must logically result from such a process.

"The absurdity of giving children sounds, which are valuable only when used in connected language as a medium for the expression of ideas, and neglecting the ideas or the language was manifest. Such a process must result in failure to attain the end sought, as well as in every other direction. There can be no speech without language and no language without ideas. There can be no correct speech without good language, and no good language without correct ideas, and correct ideas can be the product of only a properly trained intelligence."

In order to teach speech it is therefore necessary to teach language and train the intelligence, and the oral method has an advantage over the sign method in that its main end makes necessary a higher standard in these things than generally obtains in sign schools. "Mistakes in language and confusion of ideas, little noticeable in a person whose communication with people about him is through signs—natural or conventional—and infrequent writing must be very conspicuous in an oral conversation, and without the ability to understand language and grasp ideas it would manifestly be impossible to read speech on the lips. The faculty of anticipation to which the superior ability of some lip-readers is ascribed, is nothing but the result of a superior intellectual training and a good command of language, through which one intuitively recognizes the relations and ideas between words and foresees from the thought expressed and the words spoken the thought and the word that naturally follows."

He showed how the great educators had favored the natural method of teaching language, excluding grammars and dictionaries, and claimed that the deaf should learn language, and could only properly learn it, by unconscious absorption through the eye, either in lip-reading or the reading of books, and by spontaneous imitation in writing and speech, and mentioned Helen Keller as an illustration of what could be accomplished under such a method. He believed the wonderful results with her were more from the extraordinary method used than from extraordinary intelligence on her part. He showed how the reading of books is necessary to that development of the language and ideas of the deaf, without which comprehension through speech reading and expression in speech is impossible. A systematic effort should be made to teach the deaf reading and inculcate in them a liking for books. It should commence with the admittance of the child to the school and continue through his course. There should be specially prepared books and papers for the younger classes, but as soon as possible the children should be given the books and papers that hearing children read. The practice of writing language down to the level of the children is to be deprecated. The teacher should stoop, but he should stoop no lower than the pupil's highest reach. It is a mistake to restrict the amount of language given to the pupils. "Language must fully satisfy the needs, as it is to be assimilated with proper opportunities for development. The mind of the deaf is constantly growing and as the thought and feelings expand, there must be a corresponding expansion in the language if they are not to be choked and turned back upon themselves for lack of expression. Where the language is insufficient to meet the demands upon it, it will be unused, and consequently unassimilated." There is a great room for the exercise of ingenuity in arousing the interest of pupils in books, and the results will well repay all the thought given to the subject.

The teacher must have more than a merely perfunctory interest in what the pupils are reading. They should not insist upon their understanding every word and phrase of a book, as it is only through frequent repetition in varied connections that they can arrive at a perfect comprehension, and the faster they read the more frequent the expression will be brought to their attention. The pupils should be taught to arrive at the meaning of words and phrases through the context. "Our aim should be to form in them the powers and interests by which they can arrive at all desirable knowledge for themselves. If the teacher's head is to do all the

thinking, of what use is the pupil's?"

Almost all children will be interested in simple stories of home and school life. The tastes for other kinds of reading should not be forced but assisted in its natural development. It is important to have the reading of a character that will make a permanent impression upon the mind, for each time the child recollects the thought or incident, he will recollect in whole or part the language in which it was expressed, and so the language will also be permanently impressed upon the mind. The pupils should be led to write of what they read, as an aid to the assimilation of the thought and language. One must learn to read before he can write, but no amount of reading will enable one to write a language correctly without constant practice.

Saturday afternoon's session was devoted to school practice under the direction of Miss Caroline A. Yale, assisted by Miss Garwith, continuing exemplification of first year work, showing how children were taught to distinguish tones of different pitch by sense of touch. Miss Dwyer read a paper on "Arithmetic," and illustrated sixty grade work with three pupils from the Philadelphia school.

In the evening the subject of securing trained oral teachers was discussed, Mr. Crouter speaking as follows:

"I arise to call the attention of the members of this association to a matter, which I believe to be of very great importance to the future progress of oral instruction in this country. It has come within my experience, as I have no doubt it has come within the experience of all who have charge of schools, that it is a very difficult matter to secure trained oral teachers. It is not necessary for me to dwell at length upon the great importance of having such teachers; successful schools are impossible without them. With a view to bring the matter before the association I desire to offer the following resolutions, believing they will meet with the hearty approval of every member:

WHEREAS, Statistics show that the training schools for teachers of the deaf at present existing in America do not supply a sufficient number of trained teachers of articulation to meet the demand; and,

WHEREAS, The Clarke Institution of Northampton, Mass., has had for years a training class for the teachers of her own school; be it

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Clarke Institution be requested to enlarge their training class so as to supply teachers for other schools; and,

Resolved, That the officers of this association transmit these resolutions to the trustees of the Clarke Institution.

DR. GILLET:—I should like to second that motion, for perhaps I have had as much aid from the Northampton school as anyone present or absent. When it was a little school in a rented building in 1868 (I think Mr. Dudley had taken the school in his private house) I heard something of that heretical establishment at Northampton, which was teaching the deaf to talk, and went to Boston to see Mr. Hubbard, the President of its Board, and confer with him about it and ascertain whether I could have the privilege of inspecting it. He assured me of a most hearty welcome and went there with me himself. I was cordially received by Miss Rogers and her assistants, who kindly consented to impart to any one whom I would send a knowledge of their methods. Since then they have done so again and again and have done us a great deal of good. I desire in seconding this motion to express my appreciation of the great kindness of Miss Rogers and Miss Yale for the valuable instruction they have given my representatives, for I know how serious a matter it is to admit a novice into the school room to study both teacher and pupils.

MR. SPENCER: I rise to support this resolution, which I do with a great deal of pleasure. Representing an organization devoted partly to training oral teachers of the deaf, I might be supposed to have some interest not in entire harmony with this resolution. I desire to say, however, that too much good work of this kind cannot be done, and I think that the Northampton School is in a position to do much more of it than any other school, and much more than it is now doing. We ought, therefore, to ask the trustees of that Institution to enlarge their facilities for normal training. A stronger reason for making this request is the policy which guides that Institution, and the very high standard which it maintains. Superficial work upon

(Continued on second page.)



NEW YORK, JULY 14, 1892.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, (published at 164th Street and Ridge Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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The latest number of the *Silent Press* prints a letter that alleges to be an inquiry as to when and where the next convention of the Empire State Association will be held, and hazards a guess that the "stagnation of interest is doubtless due to bombastic propensities of certain of its self-thought leaders, whose motto is 'Big I, Little you?'" Judging from the language used, we suspect the letter was penned a good many miles from the sea coast, in the well-wooded interior of the State. The writer ought to be a little more charitable in thought towards the managers of the Association. Whether or not there is a dead-lock is for the Committee itself to state. The JOURNAL has been waiting announcements in regard to the next convention, but as none have been made up to date, we presume there will be no convention this year. How one can possibly be held next year, with the counter-attraction of the World's Fair and the big deaf-mute convention (or congress) in full blast, surpasses our powers of solution. Still there must be a convention held at least once in two years, otherwise the constitution of the Association will be violated. In time, the reasons for the apparent want of activity by the managing committee will be made known, and then that part of the deaf-mute public really interested in the welfare of the Association, will know where to place the blame.

The fourteenth annual re-union and picnic of former pupils of the Maryland School for the Deaf, will occur on August 3d, at Grove No. 3, Druid Hill Park, Baltimore. We would esteem it a great pleasure and privilege to be able to respond to the invitation sent us, but the relentless and tyrannical duties of an editor will not admit of the necessary vacation to enjoy such an outing. We assure our Maryland friends that we will be with them in spirit on the festive occasion. Mr. George W. Veditz heads the committee, and has the following experienced assistants: Messrs. J. A. Branflick, R. E. Underwood, F. A. Leitner, W. E. McElroy, J. H. Mooney and J. W. L. Unsworth. Besides there is a ladies' committee composed of the Misses Annie B. Barry, Etta Wicks, Bertha Kreisel, Maggie Schuman, Maggie O'Neill and Christine Ludolph. An excursion down the Chesapeake Bay will be one of the features of the day.

The committee on the Hartford Celebration are preparing circulars, which will be issued in a week or ten days; giving particulars concerning the programme to be followed at the gathering, also railroad and hotel rates. New York deaf-mutes who intend going to the Celebration, will, in one or two weeks, find particulars printed in the advertisement on the fourth page.

The editor regrets that he can not accept the invitation to be present at the excursion of the Troy and Albany Deaf-Mute Societies; but a JOURNAL representative will be on hand, and a full report of the happenings will appear in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

Two or three letters, including news from Akron, O., and Newburgh, N. Y., are unavoidably crowded out of this issue, but will appear next week.

## DIED.

STEENROD—Passed away, at four o'clock, Monday afternoon, June 27th, 1892, Laura U., daughter of Lewis and the late Ella Steenrod, in her tenth year.

## Abbreviated News Concerning Deaf-Mutes.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: *The Itemizer*.

Fritz Vogt is working at a bar-rolling mill, Wheeling, W. Va., and is doing well.

Miss Mamie Elsworth and sisters and brother are at the View Farm House, New Paltz, N. Y.

Among the visitors to Glen Island last Sunday, were Messrs. Doenges and Ormsby, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Harry Marsh, a typo holding cases on the Wheeling, W. Va., *Intelligencer*, made a flying visit to Toledo, and returned home July 6th.

Mr. Ira W. Tyler, of New York, who is stopping at A. J. Caton's in this village is now employed in this office.—*Highland*, N. Y., Post.

David Ryan, of '94 of the National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, D. C., is in Argyle, N. Y., on a visit. He expects to stay there all summer.

Mr. Edwin H. French's family have moved from Peterboro to Keene, N. H., on account of the transfer of the shoe shop company from Peterboro to Brockton, Mass. Their address is now 58 South Lincoln Street, Keene, N. H.

Seymour A. Berry, who learned the "art preservative" at the New York Institution printing office, has been steadily employed on the *Walton*, N. Y., *Reporter* ever since he left school. Mr. Berry passed the Fourth in Binghamton, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Souweine, of Brooklyn, spent a few days, including the Fourth of July, with Mr. and Mrs. McClelland, at their home in Mountain View, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Soper were visitors at the McClelland homestead on Sunday last.

Brandon is a beautiful, quiet town in the Northern part of Vermont. The Green Mountains almost surround it, which makes Brandon seem nestled as it were in a valley below the mountains. The streets are broad, the buildings or residences are large, old fashioned, in some instances covered with ivy, with beautiful lawns and flowers. The climate is cool, and invigorating. A very pretty stream of water called Neshook, so called by the Indians, runs through the town, and this adds to the beauty and picturesque of it. The country around has many fine farms. The soil is fertile, and adapted for various purposes of agriculture. Fort Dummer, ten miles distant, can be seen very plainly. Many visitors are seen at Brandon every summer. Among the hills are many little lakes, and beautiful glens and waterfalls, which are often visited by travelers. Some friends from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., are enjoying themselves in this beautiful town this summer. Mr. and Mrs. Bisbee and family, and Miss Leila Nelson are among the visitors.

## DALTON, MASS.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The deaf-mutes of Dalton, Mass., held their First Annual Picnic at Waheonah Falls, on July 4th, and enjoyed themselves greatly. A set of games were contested, the winners of which were A. W. Roek, in the 75-yard dash; Simon Small, in putting the 15-pound shot; Waldo Corbett, in the standing broad jump. In the games for girls, the winners were Mrs. Simon Small, in throwing the 2-pound stone; Lydia Hulett, in the potato-race; Mrs. Simon Small, in the 15-yard hopping race. Beautiful prizes were awarded the winners.

Mr. F. D. Williams, of Haverhill, Mass., and George Wise, of Waterbury, were present at the picnic, and say they never had such a good time before.

Mr. and Mrs. Partington and Miss Lydia Hulett, of North Adams, came over to attend the picnic, and Mr. Partington photographed the group and the teams.

Messrs. Williams, Small, Corbett and A. W. Roek, climbed up the Falls. All got up safely except Mr. Roek, who slipped and fell in the water, receiving a thorough wetting.

Mr. A. W. Roek was the manager of the picnic, and the party of over twenty persons were conveyed to the grounds by two teams of horses.

## A Deaf-Mute Marriage.

An interesting marriage occurred at Newburyport, Mass., both parties being Deaf-Mutes, on the 30th of last June. The happy couple are Mr. John Kiely, of Florence, Mass., and Miss Katie A. Reddy, of Newburyport. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Teeling, which was followed by a nuptial High Mass.

The bride was handsomely attired in white Landsdown, with tulle veil caught up by cream rose buds. She was attended by her sister, Jennie A. Reddy, while the best man was Mr. Richard Burke, of Florence, Mass., a nephew of the groom.

After the ceremony at the church, the bridal party were driven to the home of the bride's parents, where a reception was held. The happy couple left on the 3:30 train for Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Florence, Mass., and will return after August 1st, and will reside in their new home on Lime Street, Newburyport.

The presents were very numerous and costly, among which was a beautiful and complete set of silver, the gift of the groom's sister and relatives.

## The Glorious Fourth.

## A STRANGE STORY.

(From our Columbus Correspondent.)

The various lines of railroads centering in Columbus, gave low excursion rates for July 2d, 3d and 4th; to all points, good until July 5th. As a consequence there was a general exodus of the deaf of Columbus to visit friends in other parts of the state.

A party composed of Misses Nellie Dundon, Carrie Kuhner, Emma Burrell, Bessie McGregor, Edith Biggam and Mr. Ed. Dundon, left Saturday evening for Dayton, where they spent the Fourth in a sort of a picnic at the National Soldiers' Home with the deaf of that city. They returned, Monday evening, and report having had a good time.

Mr. C. W. Charles, the same evening Saturday, went to Findlay, where he has a sister. He celebrated Independence Day with a picnic under the direction of Mr. Preston Stevenson. A score or more deaf from the surrounding country participated in it, and the affair was pronounced a success. Mr. Stevenson is a clerk in the Recorder's office of Hancock County. Thus Ohio has two deaf gentlemen acting in such capacity. Mr. A. C. Powell used to work in the office, where Mr. Stevenson now is, but he has left and gone into the Abstract business on his own account, we believe.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Pier spent from Saturday to Monday evening over at Mr. Levi Taylor's, of Plain City.

Miss Ella Murphy started for Wheeling, West Va., Saturday, to spend her Fourth. When reaching Newark, where a change of cars is generally made, she was sent in the wrong direction, and consequently did not get to her destination till late, but reports enjoying her trip any way.

Mr. P. P. Pratt ran over to Brice's on the 4th, and held a confab, on politics, strikes, fish stories, and such, with Messrs. B. O. Sprague and Geo. Francher.

Elmer Elsey ran up to Cleveland, Sunday morning, and found plenty of company up there to help him celebrate the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Lake Erie seemed especially interesting to him. He had never before seen so large a body of water.

Fred Schwartz boarded the train for Chillicothe, the Ancient Capital of Ohio, expecting to have a glorious time on the 4th, with his friend, Allen Hitchcock. The latter, however, passed him unknown to him for Columbus. Frederick, however, found other companions, and had withal a good time.

Besides Mr. Hitchcock, the only other mute in the city from a distance, on the Fourth, was Mr. Thomas Crowley from Canton. He works for the Deuber Watch Company. From here, he went to New Philadelphia, his home, to spend a few days with his parents before resuming work at his trade.

Mr. McGregor returned Saturday night from his Sankusky and Cleveland trip, minus his canoe, "The Rambler." The latter has about seen her last days. She has done yeoman service in her day, and now that age has rendered her useless those who have enjoyed a ride and ramble in her over the waters of Lake Erie, and other bodies, will sadly miss her. Mr. McGregor left Wednesday for Dayton, on a visit to relatives, and before he returns may make a stop at Cincinnati.

Mr. Emory Shoop was in the city for a few hours the other day. He is working in Richmond, Ind., being engaged in dressing stone for the United States Court House being erected there.

The *State Journal* contained the following in its issue of yesterday:

BEVERLY, O., July 7.—An incident of the death of Mrs. Ella B. Genson of this place, who succumbed to consumption yesterday morning, catches the eye of the newspaper and is without a parallel in the history of science. Born deaf and dumb, for twenty years she has lived speechless and in utter silence. While yet a very young woman she had given evidence of a keen intelligence and grew to be one of the most respected young women of the neighborhood. For some time she had been gradually sinking with consumption, and Wednesday morning it was apparent that the end was near. As the family and friends assembled around the death bed they were started by the moving lips of the sufferer. Slowly and distinctly, one by one, there came from the tongue, which never had uttered sound, the names of every member of the family. As the weak, unnatural voice proceeded the listeners stood paralyzed, as if a thunder-bolt had fallen and rendered them all speechless. After a moment the silence was again broken and the dying woman, pathetically murmured, "Home—good-by." Then came the relentless reaper, and the voice which in her lifetime had found expression for a few brief seconds only was stilled forever. The case is entirely unexplainable from natural causes and is creating much comment.

Another strange feature of the affair is that many years ago Mrs. Genson's mother prophesied that should the time ever come when Ella could not use her hands to communicate with her friends she would speak. The prophecy is fulfilled and she has spoken—whether by Divine interposition or some mysterious phase of nature will perhaps never be known.

The news of the young lady's death will be a surprise to her friends. Her maiden name was Ella B. Henry. She was a pupil of this Institution, completing her school course June, 1882. She was married to Mr. Genson about a year and a

half ago, and they made their home up in Toledo. Last spring, they moved down to Beverly, her former home, and nothing was heard from her till the news of her death appeared in the *Journal*. She was an intelligent lady, and all that is said of her in the dispatch as regards her character we can endorse.

Mr. R. H. Atwood left for the East Wednesday noon. He intended to go later, but the railroad war had cut the rates down to \$15 for a round trip ticket to Boston. As such a fare is not often in the market, he deemed it best to seize it. The ticket will be good until September 15th. He will probably attend the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, of which school he is a graduate.

July 9, '92.

## ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Jakie Briethaupt has been in Buffalo for three days.

Harry Rockband, of Hamilton, was the guest of his schoolmate, Thomas Thompson, a few days ago.

Miss Minerva Naylor came to this city from Blooms, N. Y., the 29th of June. She is visiting her sister, Mrs. Snyder, on Caledonia Avenue, and her deaf-mute friends, for a few days. If nothing happens she may stay to attend the picnic that is being planned.

Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Toronto, Canada, came here a few weeks ago, and likes it very much in this city.

Miss Lottie Kennedy, of Fairport, was in the city the 3d inst. She went to see Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs.

Mollie, Annie, Bessie and John Kennedy, with Eva Sullivan, came from Fairport on the 4th of July. They went to Ontario Beach in the afternoon. They thought the crowd at Ontario Beach was one of the largest in its history. It numbered 25,000. Excursion trains from surrounding towns were crowded.

Mr. George W. Graham and wife, of North Parma, visited Mr. Howard Judd, of North Joiner Street, Friday morning. They were much grieved over the death of their daughter, Mrs. Edna Judd, who died on Thursday morning, June 30th, 1892, of consumption of the throat. She died at the age of thirty-one years. The funeral took place on Saturday, at 1:30 p.m., and the burial in Parma Center Cemetery.

Rev. Charles O. Dantzer, of Syracuse, will be in this city to hold a service in the Guild Room of St. Luke's Church, on Sunday afternoon, July 24th, at 3 o'clock. All the deaf-mutes are cordially invited to be present.

Mr. George Davis, is working at Smith's job printing office, on Exchange Street, as a compositor. He is a pupil of the Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Rochester. Perhaps he will go to school again next September. He went to Seneca Falls to spend the Fourth with his schoolmate, Mr. H. Freeland.

Misses Halpen and Mager, teachers at the Institution in this city, started for Lake George the 28th of June, to attend the Convention. They expect to stay about two weeks.

Miss Maggie Stackel, who has been boarding with the late Mrs. Judd, was at Parma with Mr. and Mrs. Graham, and so could not be at the Beach the Fourth. The friends and relatives of Mrs. Judd, have our deepest sympathy. She seemed to be one of us, for she could talk on her fingers as rapidly and well as a deaf-mute, both by signs and spelling. Now that she is at rest with Jesus, and free from all pain, we would not wish to call her back, but wish to show our sympathy for all her friends.

Mr. W. H. Carroll, of Rochester (brother of Miss Minnie Carroll), who is well known by quite a large number of deaf-mutes, intends moving to Oswego soon. Next Monday he is going there, and as soon as his youngest daughter is well, his wife and children will follow him. In August his sister is going to take a vacation, and if they are living there by that time, she hopes to visit them. Her sister Jessie is working at Mr. Wright's Perfumery Factory with her sister Minnie.

Mr. Lyman Roberts, of Caledonia, came to this city to spend the Fourth. He said he had a better time this year than he had had for several years. He went down to Charlotte with a friend, attended the baseball game, as he was a player himself while at school, and still retains his interest in all pertaining to baseball. He went home Tuesday, and to Scottsville, to work, Wednesday.

Mr. Augustus Hesley, a former pupil of the Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, has been working in Hartford with Mr. E. Timmerman since he left school. Mr. Hesley has gone home to Syracuse and will remain there until the Fall, when he is coming to this city to work as a printer.

Mr. John Curry, of Ohio, was in Attica a short time ago.

Mr. Manly Dairrel, who is a pupil at the Rochester School, has gone to Attica, to work for Mr. Wm. Eastman this summer. He is doing very well there, and enjoys the farm work.

THE FLOWER CITY.

July 9, 1892.

## CHURCH NOTICE.

Service for deaf-mutes in Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., next Sunday, July 17th, at 3 p.m.

## LAKE GEORGE.

(Continued from first page.)

bad or illy-prepared material will not yield the best results. The Northampton Institution has required a higher preparatory education than others, and adds to this the special instruction and training for the oral education of the deaf. In normal work at Milwaukee we endeavored to maintain the Northampton standard. We can, however, accept more than five normal students this year. I second, Mr. President, most heartily this resolution, feeling sure that it expresses the general sentiment of the friends of oral instruction throughout our country.

MISS FULLER: Before the vote of the convention is taken, I desire to express the thanks of the Boston School for the Deaf for the aid which they have received from the Northampton School.

MR. GILLESPIE: I desire to support this motion in behalf of the west. In 1877 I had occasion to come east and look up the oral methods for the instruction of the deaf, as you will remember, sir, yourself. At that time I had the pleasure of visiting in Boston the school over which Miss Fuller presides, and of making a visit to Northampton. The knowledge which I gained of articulation and the results of articulation made me a convert to the oral method myself, and though I am in a school which now is catalogued in the general line of combined schools, I do not like the name. I simply wish to call it a school for the deaf, without modification, manual or oral or combined. But my visit here this time has convinced me that the methods of instructing the deaf are on the up grade.

The President: I desire to direct your attention to the very great importance of this resolution. Statistics show that forty-seven new teachers of articulation were added to our numbers last year. Where did they come from? Where were they trained? We have training schools for the deaf which have done good work; but certainly they have not trained forty-seven teachers of articulation during the past year. I think our duty as an association is to urge upon all the schools of the country that have training classes for their teachers to give other schools the benefit of their training. The Clarke Institution has had for years a training class, in which a very high standard of efficiency has been maintained, and I think this association should ask the Clarke Institution to train a larger number of teachers than are necessary for the Clarke Institution itself. At present demand far exceeds supply throughout the country. I have great pleasure in putting the question to a vote.

At the Crobyside the members of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf discontinued their programme of work at 12 o'clock, the afternoon being devoted to a tour through the lake. A stop was made at Joshua's Rock, the home of Dr. Edward Eggleston, the well-known author. At the instance of Dr. Gillette, who is a relative of Dr. Eggleston, he was prevailed upon to accompany the party through the lake and return with them to Crobyside.

In the evening a banquet was served, numerous toasts being given and responded to by the friends of education assembled. It has been the province of the writer to attend many assemblages of a similar character, but in scope of intellect, energy of work and natural capacity, such an assemblage has never been excelled in this country.

The banquet was followed by a full dress hop.

To-day's arrival include Dr. A. Hewson, demonstrator of anatomy, Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia; Dr. Edward Eggleston, Mrs. C. L. Barton, Portland, Me.; T. C. De Samichrist and wife, Cambridge, Mass.; M. C. Tabor, Rochester; Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, New York; M. L. Smith, Cornwall, N. Y.; Judge T. A. Lillie and wife, R. C. Cooke, the Misses Luella and Lucile Whitehall, and the following Trojans: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. David H. Rankin, Mrs. A. G. Peck, Mrs. A. R. Moore, F. M. Rankin.

CROBYSIDE, LAKE GEORGE, July 5.—Tuesday morning's session of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf opened with President Dr. A. Gillette in the chair. Dr. J. A. Gillespie, principal of Nebraska Institution, Omaha, opened this morning's session with a paper on "Aural Instruction." "Aural Instruction" is the training of the partial hearing of that class of our deaf population which we call semi-deaf—to perceive sound. It is either the development of the hearing power to the cultivation of the perceptive faculty or both; in some cases it is both. In this paper I desire to be understood, when speaking of aural training, or aural development, as meaning that the terms imply ability to hear and understand language through the impaired or previously dormant sense of the hearing. I do not consider the scientific question as to whether the nerve of hearing develops; only the fact that hearing is taught. This matter pertains, of course, to a limited number of the deaf. That this is the only method of reaching this class we do not claim. What we wish to emphasize is the fact that this class can be reached this way. There

is an impression in some minds that in our western schools there is a greater number of partially deaf children than in others differently located. This may be true, but recent investigations show the number to be as great in the state of Indiana as in Colorado. Why that in one locality of 100 deaf persons all should be stone deaf and in another locality of 100 deaf persons, so called, from fifteen to twenty are found with varying degrees of hearing is a matter which demands our most serious consideration. My belief is that if persistent effort was made in all schools for the deaf to discover the semi-deaf twenty per cent, would be found.

"It is our experience, and the testimony goes to show that in many cases the actual hearing power does increase, and in other cases the ability to use it increases.

"How shall this work be done?" "First find out if your pupil has any hearing. Then how much. Whether he has enough to distinguish vowel sounds or not. In the first lesson the point is to make them associate sounds with the objects which produce them. Show him a bell, ring it at his ear, sound a whistle, and get him to distinguish which instrument made the noise; from that to the voice, first giving vowel sounds, words, etc. The class of last year had a vocabulary of 343 words, i.e., they heard, spoke, wrote and used them in the construction of sentences.

"In order to get a general idea of the status of aural work, I prepared a blank form, and sent out to the public and private schools of the country, seventy-seven in all, asking for certain data. I have received fifty-six replies. Of these, thirty have reported as making no investigation on this line during the last three years.

"Nineteen have made examinations as to hearing.

"Whole number of pupils under aural instruction, 275.

"Sixty-five receive aural training and pursue their work by the manual method. Seventy-five receive aural instruction and pursue their school work by the aural method.

"Sixty-seven depend entirely upon the hearing. The percentages of hearing range from three to six per cent, the average being twenty-two and one-half per cent. Few superintendents report having made a trial and have not found satisfactory results."

After an animated discussion upon the points presented, Dr. Gillespie was followed by Dr. A. Hewson, Demonstrator of Anatomy, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, giving the first of a series of lectures, to-day's subject being "Physiology of the Ear."

The morning session was concluded with the reading of a paper by Miss Caroline A. Yale, of the Northampton School, upon the topic, "How Can We Fit Ourselves to Teach Speech to the Deaf?"

In the afternoon the practice school under the direction of Miss Yale of Northampton was continued. Miss Gawith gave further illustrations of the work of the first grade, practising her pupils in some of the more difficult combinations of conson and sounds, and showing how they are taught some of the mysteries of our irregular English spelling and pronunciation. The teacher sketched rapid diagrams on the black board of the vocal organs in the act of pronouncing a given sound, when the pupils instantly gave the same sound. After further exercises in lip-reading and sentence-teaching, Miss C. S. Newton, of the Philadelphia School, took the platform with a class of girls of an advanced grade. These deaf children quizzed each other on geography very keenly, and evidently enjoyed the exercises thoroughly.

Dr. A. Graham Bell then delivered a very interesting lecture on "Visible Speech," showing how defects in the utterance of deaf persons may be overcome. He illustrated his points by asking some of the deaf children present to speak and then analyzing their speech and showing wherein it differs from the normal standard. By means of the symbols of visible speech he was able to note with precision on the black board every point of difference, and he suggested various ingenious devices by which these faults could be overcome.

Miss Hoadley, of Boston, a deaf lady, recited a few stanzas from the "Wreck of the Hesperus" so well that only one fault could be noted, that the tongue was not moved independently of the lower jaw, but by the simple expedient of inserting a pencil between the teeth the defect was at once remedied.

Tuesday's arrivals include Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, President National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, D. C.; Miss A. C. Allen, of the Milwaukee, Wis., Day School for Deaf; Miss Clara A. N. Halverson, special articulation teacher of Dakota School for Deaf; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Rider, Miss Harwood and G. L. Reynolds, Northern New York Institute for Deaf, Malone, N. Y.

CROBYSIDE, LAKE GEORGE, July 7.—Wednesday morning's session of the American Association was opened by F. W. Booth, Acting Secretary. Edmund Lyon, of Rochester, was the first speaker. He gave a description, with illustrations, of the method devised by himself for the diagramming of words phonetically.

Mr. Lyon was followed by Prof. A. Melville Bell, of Washington, who read a paper on "A Study in Dialects," taking the form of a lesson to a shadow class.

In the afternoon session, the school of practice, under the direction of Miss Yale, of the Northampton School, was continued. Miss Gawith illustrated the work of the ninth month of the school year with a class of the first year. The pupils, having learned to recognize, through the sense of touch, the high and the low tones on a guitar, are taught by placing their hands on the teacher's throat and then on their own, to regulate the pitch of their voices. They spoke simple sentences in a clear tone and understood each other readily.

Miss Newton, of the Philadelphia Institute read a paper on "The Study of History," and exemplified her work in a class of advanced grade. Each of the pupils selected some historical character and related some incidents in that person's life. The others, watching intently the speaker's mouth, followed the narrative, and when they caught the clue to the identity of the character alluded to, shouted out his name. Three pupils from the Horace Mann Boston School taught by Miss Hobart gave an exhibition of speech and speech-reading. One of them recited "Paul Revere's Ride," and the others answered, readily and intelligently, questions on the same.

Prof. A. Melville Bell answered questions put by different teachers as to the method of formation of several sounds and of correcting defects in utterance of the same. He showed how minute shades of difference are found, for instance, in the pronunciation of the letter R in the English, Scotch, Spanish and American language.

CROBYSIDE, LAKE GEORGE, July 8.—Yesterday morning's session of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf was opened with Dr. A. Graham Bell in the chair.

President E. M. Gallaudet of the National College for Deaf-Mutes, Washington, was the first speaker. He congratulated the society on the recent rapid extension of the oral instruction of the deaf in America and reminded its members that he was among the first to urge the general introduction of this method of teaching, twenty-five years ago. From that time he had steadily favored attempting oral teaching, and discontinuing it "only when it is plainly evident that the measure of success obtained does not justify the necessary amount of labor."

An eminent oral instructor of the deaf in Europe had once declared to him that every failure to impart speech to a deaf child was due either to the incompetency or the indolence of the teacher; and an American instructor of long experience in both the manual and the oral methods had expressed the opinion that nine-tenths of all articulation teaching was a failure. Experience justifies neither the optimism of the European nor the pessimism of the American. The ground of reasonable success is a golden mean between the two extremes. The opinion of the speaker was that a large proportion of the deaf, but not a majority, were capable of success in speech. He gave instances that had fallen under his observation, where the speech of deaf children was quite unintelligible to him, while by their teachers it was easily understood; and of adult deaf persons whose speech was so poor as to lead their acquaintances to dread to meet them, the avoidance leading to a social isolation that was painful and depressing. Dr. Gallaudet did not advise the abandonment of oral teaching where partial success only could be expected, but recommended that in the education of such persons the manual method should be mainly employed. He strongly urged that competent persons from outside the oral schools be called in from time to time to assist the teachers in determining what pupil ought to be dropped out of the oral method and transferred to the manual.

Dr. A. Hewson followed President Gallaudet on the subject, "Development of Latent Hearing in the Deaf," closing his series of illustrated lectures.

The afternoon session opened with a school of practice under Miss Yale, and Miss Gawith, of the Northampton school, demonstrated last month's work. Miss Bliss related orally matter which children reproduced in writing. Prof. A. Melville Bell followed, answering questions asked how to correct defective speech.

Hon. Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., for over thirty years Secretary of the State Board of Charities, and Prof. J. W. Chickering, of the National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, arrived yesterday.

The Philadelphia school has the honor of furnishing the largest delegation to the association of any school in the country.

## A Bright Child Dead.

A very sad death was that of Laura U., the ten-year-old daughter of Sheriff Steenrod, of Wheeling, W. Va., which occurred Monday afternoon, June 27th, after a long illness. She was a bright and lovable child, the idol of her father's heart and a favorite with all her friends. Deep sympathy was never extended to a bereaved family than goes out to the stricken father and relatives in this peculiarly sad affliction. The funeral occurred Wednesday afternoon, June 29th, the interment being at Greenwood.

AN ACTIVE AND ABLE-bodied deaf-mute man desires work on a farm. Apply to the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, 9 West 18th Street, New York City.



## WORLD'S FAIR CITY.

### A Howling Success.

#### BOTH MASS MEETING AND PICNIC CONSIDERED.

Fearful Roasting of Institution Ring—More Light on the Testimonial Matter—Items of Interest.

From our Chicago correspondent.

One week ago, the Institution ring through their official organ declared:

It is quite natural the action of the committee [of arrangements of the Illinois Alumni Association] should provoke discussion. \* \* \* We are confident that the deliberations of the mass meeting will result in an endorsement of the committee.

Evidently taking the resolutions of the Pas-a-Pas Club as a forerunner, the ring with glaring inconsistency come out this week:

It would be well for both parties (one of which is composed of the graduates and honorably discharged pupils of the Illinois Institution, the other representing the other State institutions,) to consider whether the mass meeting will give them any real benefit.

In addition that learned Kentucky gentleman, sah, rushes off into four columns of print. The subsequent chapters of his work can be had in book form. "For magnanimity [of space] commend us to Brother Reed, of the Advance."

One hundred and fifty intelligent and representative citizens of Chicago and vicinity gathered at the club room Saturday evening. A fair share of them were members of the Association, and the others were interested in the outcome of the meeting. Among the visitors were Rev. Mr. Mann, Mr. Hasenstab, Mr. Hagerty, Miss Gunn, Mr. Offerle, Mr. and Mrs. G. Root, of Kansas City; Mr. Milton Stout. Citizens beguiled the time before the opening of the meeting in reading the accounts of the battle in the JOURNAL, and made favorable comments. When order was rapped, Rev. Mr. Mann was invited to open the meeting with prayer. Mr. O. Regensburg was elected to fill the chair, and Miss Grace Rhodes was selected as secretary. The chairman rapidly gave an account how Springfield was selected. The committee had met to consider the petition of the Chicagoans to hold the reunion in their city. After agreeing why Jacksonville should not be selected, the committee selected Springfield by an unanimous vote. Personal bitterness later broke out between the President and the board, and though the president had removed the two objectionable features in the program, the breach continued to grow wider. As like a stroke of lightning from the sky, comes the announcement that the committee had repudiated Springfield and had chosen Jacksonville. All this in the face of hotels having pledged reduced rates, and the railroad companies announcing one and one third fare. Who demanded a change? Why and wherefore was Springfield cancelled? This is the subject for discussion. The committee claimed the president had ignored their existence in arranging his program. The committee also ignored parliamentary rulings. The meeting at which Springfield was selected, was called without a demand upon the chairman, and held in his entire ignorance. Their ruling in consequence was illegal. Both sides had acted wrong, but no judgment must be passed till motives of each is understood. The side that acts out of pure personal spite must fear the public condemnation.

Mr. C. Codman created a burst of enthusiasm in his speech why Jacksonville was not wanted. Applause was frequent, and every thrust at that learned Kentucky gentleman, sah, imported for the occasion, was filled with ridicule that brought the house to a roar of laughter and a thunder of applause. Mr. George's election was reviewed, contrary to the constitution, which limits membership to graduates and honorably discharged pupils, the foreign alien was offered the portfolio of secretary by Rev. Mr. Read, the "friend of the constitution." Jacksonville was not the place for the reunion. Mr. Codman had "been there." "We were not welcome; we never were," as he recited the experience at the last reunion. A certain person with a swaggering air would separate the young men and women whenever seen together. This same man ordered the lights out at nine, and when information was asked, or a favor requested, he answered with a brusque air, "I don't know." "I [say," concluded Mr. Codman, "We are not welcomed." [Deafening applause.] J. E. Gallagher announced himself as a friend of Rev. Mr. Cloud, and a friend of everybody. He thought both factions in the committee acted with good faith. The committee certainly did wrong in cancelling Springfield. Two factions in Illinois would be a dangerous thing. He suggested a peace conference be arranged between President Cloud and Secretary George, to be held at the club room next Saturday night. Peace at any price must be secured.

Mrs. J. E. Gallagher followed and sustained her worse half, "United we stand, divided we fall."

Mr. Howard was granted permis-

sion to speak. Though an outsider, he took deep interest in the Association. He favored Mr. Gallagher's suggestion.

Mr. C. C. Codman, seconded by Mrs. Dougherty, then offered the following resolutions:—

WHEREAS, We, members of the Illinois Alumni Association assembled in mass meeting, being interested in the welfare of the Association, do greatly deplore the bitterness existing towards the President of the Association by his Committee of Arrangements,

Resolved, That we condemn the altogether too personal attacks made upon the President of the Association as totally uncalled for; and,

WHEREAS, The Committee, in cancelling Springfield, have deliberately committed the same offence of acting without due authority that they accuse the President of; be it

Resolved, That we believe that the Committee in thus acting were actuated by selfish motives, are not entitled to the sympathies of all representatives and loyal deaf-mutes of Illinois; and, be it

Resolved, That it is our firm judgment that the welfare and independence of the Association demands that the Reunion be held in any other city than Jacksonville, and, also, be it

Resolved, That we express our most heartfelt confidence in the President of the Association, that copies of these resolutions be sent to the mass meeting in St. Louis, and be circulated through the medium of the Chicago Press Club of the Deaf.

Mr. Hasenstab rose to a point of order, and called the Chair's attention to the motion of Mr. Gallagher being before the meeting, and having been seconded by Mrs. Gallagher.

After some discussion, the ruling was allowed.

Mrs. G. T. Dougherty stepped upon the platform and protested against a peace conference. "What, peace with an outsider who had no business with us?" [Great applause.]

Mrs. Gallagher defended Mr. George. He was a brainy man, and the only one present at the last reunion capable of filling the portfolio of Secretary.

Mrs. Dougherty: You were there. You had brains enough. [Applause.] Mr. C. Colby regretted the breach in the association. If the Committee found it impossible to go along in harmony with the President, the only alternative was for them to resign. Mr. Cloud then would be alone held responsible for the success or failure of his program.

Mr. C. Codman then made the speech of his life. Peace was a fine thing, but impracticable as long as that learned Kentucky gentleman sat, was pushed from behind. "If we are in the right, we cannot afford to stoop. This is a fight for independence. Give me liberty or give me death." [Great applause.]

A vote was taken, and Mr. Gallagher's motion failed to pass. The resolutions were then adopted by an unanimous vote, voting being restricted to the members of the Alumni Association.

An effort was made to pass a resolution condemning the practice of Mr. Read, but upon a suggestion that the action of the Pas-a-Pas Club was enough to make that gentleman wince, the resolution was withdrawn. Mr. Read sent his younger son to guard his interest in Chicago, and accordingly the young man was allowed to speak. He recited the conversation between Dr. Gillett and Mr. Read, Sr., but failed to explain why Mr. Read made a \$200 contract for a painting without the Committee's action, by which \$50 was lost upon deposit in advance. The meeting then adjourned, everybody being well pleased with the impartiality that was shown. Verily, it was a howling success for Rev. James Henry Cloud, the President of the Illinois Alumni Association.

#### THE TESTIMONIAL MATTER.

The members of the Press Club investigated the testimonial matter, and have prepared the following for publication:

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., Jan. 2, 1891.

FELLOW SCHOOLMATES:—It is proposed that the 2000 pupils who have received the benefit of education at our noble institution should contribute their mites (10, 25, 50 cents, or more, as they please), towards purchasing some appropriate present as a reminder of the long and faithful career of our Superintendent, Dr. P. G. Gillett, who will have been at his post for thirty-five years next Spring. Let us all celebrate the 35th anniversary of his charge in some public way, and let him rejoice to see the reward of his noble work.

The Committee in charge of the matter will consist of Mrs. C. Woods, Mrs. Cassie Read, Mrs. Carrie George, Mrs. Luella Waddell, Misses Lavinia Eden, Cynthia Luntrell, Cora Quinn, Mary Peck, Eva Ore, Ida Waples, and Emma Hayden. Mr. Oscar Regensburg, Mr. Thomas Rogers, and myself.

Send your money immediately to the address of FRANK READ, Lock Box 1245, Jacksonville, Ill. Secrecy enjoined.

Upon the receipt of this postal, Rev. Mr. Cloud wrote Mr. Read, asking that the proposed testimonial to Dr. Gillett be postponed, and made a feature of the next reunion. The following is Mr. Read's reply on postal card:

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., Jan. 17, 1891. DEAR MR. CLOUD:—Bear in mind that the members of the Illinois Alumni Association are a very small minority of the 2,000 pupils who have received the benefit of education at our Institution. We cannot afford to do any injustice to the masses of those who may respond to this appeal and have no voice in the Alumni Association. Please consider the fact. Yours truly, FRANK READ.

In reply, Mr. Cloud stated:

"The point you raised occurred to me before recommending postponement. Graduates and honorably discharged pupils represent the finished work of the School—as well as the body who have ever attended. They are the men and women by whose subsequent careers the standing of the school is chiefly gauged. This class receives the warmest welcome from its alma mater when it meets in reunion. It is this class that is best fitted by reason of its superior training to pass judgment upon the school and its officers. The report of 1888 shows this representative class to num-

ber 668—not a very small minority. If we go farther and deduct the 531 pupils now on the rolls, we find that the number of pupils who have left school without graduation or honorable discharge to be 768—only 95 more than those who became Alumni. Any action of the kind on the scale you propose, which the Alumni, as a body or by its representatives expressly chosen, does not authorize, may justly be considered as an affront by the more intelligent members, as setting at naught its prerogative."

Mr. Read made no reply.

The following printed postal next appeared:

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., Feb. 2, 1891.

FELLOW SCHOOLMATES:—Having lived at this Institution for thirty-five years, the only 3 of the 2,000 pupils deem it their duty to start a memorial project in honor of their beloved Superintendent, Dr. P. G. Gillett, who took charge of our noble Institution, April 26th, 1856. It is proposed that his 35th anniversary should be celebrated in some public way, April 26th, 1891. These persons invite five other representatives to help the matter along. The Committee in charge of it are Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Read, Rev. F. Read, and five other representatives. Schoolmates 1,000 circulars have been issued. The names of contributors will be published in the Advance of May 2d, 1891. No stamps wanted. Do not get behind. Send your mites (10, 25, 50 cents, or more, as you please) to the address of FRANK READ, Lock Box 1245, Jacksonville, Ill. Secrecy enjoined.

#### COMMENTS.

The printed postal of February 2d makes no mention whatever of the printed postal of January 2d. It does not say what became of Mrs. George, Mrs. Waddell, Misses Eden, Luntrell, Gunn, Peck, Ore, Weaver, Hayden, Messrs. Rogers and Regensburg. Only three of the original committee of fourteen are mentioned on postal of February 2d. It does not say why "five other representatives" are invited "to help the matter along."

The statement: " \* \* the only three of the two thousand pupils deem it their duty," etc., is peculiar. The "only three" here mentioned happened to be at the bottom of the association trouble just now. The postal of January 2d asks that money be sent immediately, while the postal of February 2d issued one month later, does not use that expression why the call for money was not so urgent in the second postal as in the first as follows: At that time the St. Louis Club was considering the matter of closing its doors to regular church services by the same minister. Mr. Read was working hard to be kept in. Mr. Kerr is a prominent and influential member of the club and also a churchman. Mr. Read carried out his scheme alone. He asked that money be sent "immediately." He hastened to St. Louis, and made a \$200 contract with Mr. Kerr (told on good authority.) He hoped that this would "fix" Mr. Kerr, so he would vote for the retention of the club room for Mr. Read's use, and that in so doing Mr. Kerr would draw the votes of other churchmen with him. The scheme did not work. No one voted in Mr. Read's favor. The committee in Jacksonville got wind of Mr. Read's contract. Misses Eden, Peck, Gunn, Ore and Mr. Rogers visited Mr. Read at his house to reason with him. They said a picture was among the last things which Dr. Gillett would care for; but if one was to be presented, one drawn by a graduate of the Illinois Institution Art Department, would be better taste. Miss Eden is believed to have been the speaker on this occasion. It was to her. Mr. Read poured out his wrath and ordered them to leave his house. Mr. Rogers remonstrated, and was ordered to shut up. As he had not contributed a cent to the Memorial Fund, Mr. Rogers then dived into his pocket, and offered Mr. Read a dollar so he could be entitled to speak, but Mr. Read refused to take it, and so thus ended the interview, and the card of February 2d was issued.

A parent of a pupil in the school, who got one of the postals issued by Mr. Read, enclosed the same with a letter to Dr. Gillett, pleading hard times as a reason for not being able to contribute. Dr. Gillett could no longer remain "ignorant" of the proposed memorial, and he called up Mr. Read, and expressed his displeasure in strong words at his (Read's) having used the official name of the institution at the head of his card, making it appear that Dr. Gillett was working for his own memorial. The rest of the matter is already known. Mr. Read makes a peculiar statement in a letter "that fifty dollars was paid in advance to the Genille Photographic Supplies Company, St. Louis, Mo., for the \$200 Gillett picture. They refused to refund me the money." The Pas-a-Pas Club is still awaiting for a true accounting, and will see that it is given.

#### THE PICNIC.

For ten years the Pas-a-Pas Club given its annual picnic, and for the tenth time has old Sol favored it with beautiful weather. The day was probably the finest ever seen, and by nine o'clock three hundred people were whirling upon a special train of six cars to Wheeling, Ill. Evidently a number of deaf-mutes, who stood upon the platform of the stations that were passed, believed stops would be made, but such was not the case, and these mutes mournfully returned to their homes. Claybourn Park is a beautiful place. The ground was soft from the flood overflow, and every body scrambled for a nice dry place to lunch. We were accused of stealing real estate, but on being detected by "Gib," we promptly scraped it off from our shoes. The Kankakee River was dotted with boats, and no mishap occurred except to a party of young gents who overturned their boats and came out plus a wetting. The Switchback railways afforded high amusement, and nickles and dimes were freely spent. Dancing in the pavilion was performed by the lovers of that art. Handsome young ladies were everywhere seen, and any young gentleman who had a heart could hardly resist "popping the question." Games were played, and a few prizes offered to encourage the contestants, but a majority of picnickers had taken to the woods. In the afternoon photographers Hagerty and Regensburg, with their respective cameras, ennobled the features of the crowd. Other pictures were taken. The old college students were grouped together in one, and among them were Messrs. Englehardt, Hasenstab, Dougherty, R. Long, Hart, Bierhaus, Codman, Regensburg, Hagerty, Sansom, Corey, F. Hyman, Miss Rhodes and Mrs. Harrison, of Philadelphia.

The Press Club also were ennobled in a group, with their guests. Among them were "Spencerian," "J. E. G.," "Gib," "Rasco," "Howard," "Prince," of Kansas City, "Tarnes," of St. Louis, and Mr. and Mrs. Cook of the *Cyprie*. "Prince" is a hail fellow, well met. Indiana was represented by Messrs. Bierhaus and many others too numerous to mention.

Wisconsin delegation included Mr. T. Hagerty, of Manitowoc; Mr. J. Shield, Kenosha, Messrs. Langland, Hagerty, Downey, Misses Englehardt and Downey, all of Milwaukee, Misses Hohn, Claude, Wakefield, Thomas King, Charles M. Slipp, all of Racine, Miss Bregener, of Delavan. Missouri sent Mr. and Mrs. Froening, Messrs. Schaub and Fritz, all of St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. J. Root, of Kansas City.

Miss Cora Coe came all the way from Olathe, Kan. Illinois was represented by Mr. Cullingworth and family, of Maplewood, all of whom left the next day for Philadelphia to spend the summer. Miss Sinclair, of Englewood; L. B. Taylor, of El Paso; Miss F. Brasker, of Rock Island; Geo. Breysscher, of Ridgefarm; Mr. and Mrs. Pray, of Mapesville; J. Payton, of Mommouth; G. Valentine, J. Woodron and G. Root, of Bloomington; M. Knighthardt, of Momener; J. Stencheomb, of Morris.

The *Critic* was represented by Mr. Matt, McCook and an immense lunch basket that was the envy of almost every one.

Misses Ore and Gunn came from Jacksonville.

Clyde R. Barnett, from North Lansing, Mich.

James Meade, of Bellepoint, Minn., came all this distance to enjoy himself.

Hyde Park was represented by Mr. and Mrs. Luntrell, Mr. and Mrs. Martin.

Kensington sent Mr. and Mrs. Friday.

St. Charles sent Mr. Glos.

The professional race between Hagerty, Hasenstab, Gallagher, Bierhaus, was won by Mr. Hasenstab. The tug-of-war between bachelors and married men, was a victory for the former.

The *Register* said that Lewis Lyons took part in a debate before the Pas-a-Pas Club. We never remember of having seen him utter a word.

## NEW YORK.

### They're Coming Once a Week.

#### ON TO TROY.

The Fellow that Peddles A. B. C.

Cards—You Know Him, Perhaps—"Don't be a Clam"—Alex L. to Sail the Ocean—Endeavor Delegates.

From our New York Correspondent.

A goodly number of New Yorkers are billed for the Albany-Troy Excursion on the 18th.

With fair weather allowance, they ought to enjoy themselves. The trip to Albany by boat is worth the small cost entailed. A day with the deaf-mutes of the two cities, and the many visitors likely to be there from more distant parts of the State, should prove an extra inducement for all who possibly can, to take in the event.

It will prove a sort of reunion of old Fanwood representatives. From information received, the outing will go on record as a booming success. Sandwiched in between the Union League excursion and the Brooklyn Society's picnic on the 30th, it will favor the assertion that "they're coming once a week."

As to the Brooklyn boys, a new dance by the never-tiring Edward Whalen will be a feature of their event. Further details are left for expounding later on.

A meeting of the Picnic Committee of the Fanwood Quad Club was the centre of a delicious breeze wafting o'er the heights up at Fort Washington, on the evening of July 11th. According to report, a series of semi-athletic competitions will while away the afternoon's quiet, on August 6th. Further than that, the information received says tickets are disappearing quick enough to satisfy all concerned. As the date approaches, it is probable they will disappear entirely, to be taken in again at the entrance to Cosmopolitan Park.

"Do you know the fellow that peddles A. B. C. cards down at the Rockaway depot?" was the question a friend inquired one day last week.

Not knowing "the fellow" personally, the answer was, of course, in the negative.

"Makes a pile of money!" added the friend.

A trip that way on the 10th brought "the fellow" in sight. A glance sufficed, and seeing him, it occurred he had been seen before.

Oh, we knew him.

There could be no mistake about those eyes, and at the time the A. B. C. cards were in his hand, being offered for sale, to a train load of passengers bound for Canarsie, L. I.

J. M. T. Davis.

Smart! You would be impressed with the outflow from his finger tips, had you seen him expostulate with a young man that he did not "blow in" all his earnings on the races.

He sells cards with the manual alphabet thereon, and averages, as he said, from twenty-six to forty dollars a week therefrom. Sunday proves to be a snap for this merchant who serves a sympathetic public. As much as \$10, and sometimes more than that, nets the total gains for that day.

Asked how many women were in his employ, he let out very indignantly only himself and his wife were in the business.

He lives in apartments nearby his business centre—at least through the summer. Perhaps he is not to be envied. His trade is an honest one, to all appearances. It is a question, however, to put it mildly, if it is an honorable one, since folks are apt to exchange their dimes for the card more out of sympathy than a desire to possess the article for its intrinsic worth.

Davis is a smart chap, according to the remarks that came from his fingers. His slouch hat partly hid his forehead, that seemed affected with a group of carbuncles.

Business with Alex. L. Pach is asserting that gentleman's strong in road on the custom of Easton, Pa., and its surrounding towns' inhabitants. Mr. Pach will be in Troy during next week, with the object of combining a little business with pleasure.

In August, himself and family sail, via Clyde Line of Steamers, for Jacksonville, Fla. The ocean voyage he considers a heap of good, and makes the trip more for that reason than to spend a fortnight in one of the Southern cities. The JOURNAL bureau down in "Ole Virginny" will no doubt be favored with a visit from the genial Alexander during the trip.

James P. Mahoney eats crabs and lobsters. Of the latter he's especially fond. James F. Donnelly will take an oyster now and then, but as to clams, he does not come up to the "young fellow" both he and the first mentioned came across on Sunday last. The clams were "Little Neck," just a half-hour from their beds. Inside of ten minutes, the two Jims found their eyes bulging as they stood by, watching twice that number of the luscious bivalves disappear within the ivories of the "young fellow" referred to, The

act was followed by a request for more. That being denied, the trio adjourned to a neighboring verandah and swapped stories on the inhabitants of the deep. Donnelly got away with the steepest fish yarn ever credited him.

Capt. Mahoney has hauled up a fine bit of sea-timber, sailing under the title, "Katie Kavanagh." Hailing from Canarsie, she's a trim little sloop-yacht, with white hull, and able to carry comfortably for an all-night cruise a crew of fifteen. July 31st will find her in command of an efficient sailing master, with a party aboard, in search of the finny tribe known as bluefish. First-rate fishing just now. Party of eight hauled in no less than 125 bluefish Saturday, averaging in weight five pounds. Others have done almost as well. The "Katie Kavanagh" is as trim as her name. Her cabin is fitted with bunks well furnished for a good night's repose. The party will be limited to twelve, and each of the crew will have to turn over \$2 towards defraying cost of boat, and the necessary *et ceteras*. The party start from the Brooklyn Society's picnic. Insubordination will be dealt with by the culprit being placed in irons. A great catch it looked for.

The Christian Endeavors monopolized the whole town during the past week. They convened in the Madison Square Garden. It was not large enough to hold them. The number of men delegates looked exceedingly small when the army of young and old, white and colored women were present. Their short sojourn in the metropolis proved of much good, work being planned for the future. Store-keepers and other merchantmen, and in fact, the whole town generally, were affected by the presence of the Endeavor Delegates.

MONTAGUE TIGG.

#### Portchester, N. Y.

On the evening of June 30th, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Martling celebrated their wooden wedding at their pleasant residence.

Their rooms were well filled with guests. Had it not been for the severe storm that day, doubtless, more would have attended. Sweet smelling flowers placed here and there through the rooms gave them a charming air of refinement.

The tables were spread abundantly of the good things of life. The crowning glory of it were two wedding cakes with the emblem of good luck on the surface.

Mrs. Martling proved herself a very good hostess as she always is.

Among the presents were a framed picture of Mr. Fred Graves and family. His wife is a sister of Martling.

There were several book shelves, brackets, tray, cracker jar, fruit dishes, lamp, cut tumblers and many other useful presents, which would take too much space to describe.

But Mr. Winslow's present should not be passed over, as it is very nice. A rustic seat that weighs 100 lbs. He was a classmate of Mr. Martling. It was sent from a place near Malone, N. Y.

All enjoyed themselves immensely. The deaf people played games until morning. Mr. Odell was manager-in-chief, as he knew more about the popular games indulged in among the deaf.

The older gentlemen were more gallant than the younger ones at the old time game of "Post Office."

Mr. Martling was like an eager bridegroom, and anxious to see his marriage morn dawn, for he was up at three o'clock in the morning of his fifth anniversary.

From New Haven were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Graves and family, Mr. and Mrs. Leek, Mr. G. and Miss M. Axtwith, Mrs. Grace Beach, of Bradford, Conn.

Bridgeport was represented by Mr. and Mrs. Abe Marshall, and daughter, Edith, and Mrs. Robert Beers.

The Portchester people consisted of the Misses Annie and Minnie Betts, Mrs. Burnett and Mr. Drum, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Odell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, of Round Hill, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Prusser and child, of Mount Vernon; Mrs. Frank Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Runkil, of New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Minor, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Minor, Messrs. Herbert and John Minor, Mrs. Sam. Minor, Edith, Isabella and Clara Minor, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Blakely, all of Greenwich.

Mr. and Mrs. Martling are still a devoted couple, and hope they will always remain so until their journey through life is ended.

Mrs. Martling's mother and two nieces are visiting her. They will remain for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Marshall have been married twenty years. June 26th was the anniversary of their wedding day. In remembrance of it, they received a linen table set, some china and glass ware from near relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. George Odell with Mrs. Burnett spent the Fourth, rowing on the river and Long Island Sound, and a little while at Urat-home Beach. Mrs. Burnett did not get sunburned, but the other two did.

Mr. Drum spent the Fourth at Albany and Troy. He reported having had a "bootiful time."

Miss Edith Marshall remained here over the Fourth, and made glad her cousins' hearts by her presence.

Mrs. Burnett had a splendid St. Bernard dog, two years old, but some one cruelly poisoned him over a week ago.

Orme.

#### Detroit, Mich.

July is now with us, in fact summer has already attired herself in some of her most costly costumes, such as becomes July's taste. Before we give the calendar another thought, we may find ourselves enjoying the chilly blasts of autumn.

The Glorious Fourth was as usual very pleasantly spent by the deaf-mutes of Detroit. Most of them spent the day on Belle Island Park, while a few others, particularly the gentlemen, betook themselves to the M. A. A. grounds to take in the football game, in which Mr. A. Wagoner participated. He has since played two or three games on past dates with our Detroit boys, though he is a Canadian and still belongs to that side. He has shown himself a very fine player and he won the admiration of the M. A. A. boys. The group of mutes at the park earnestly enjoyed themselves. Miss Smith took her camera along and photographed us in groups, all of which proved excellent.

Among the new faces seen there were Mr. Emil Gottlieb, of Berlin, Ont., Mr. Cowley, of Cleveland, O., Misses Scott and Aberdee, of Flint, Alice Bushe, of Grosse Ile, Misses Donovan and Daisy Rowell, of Jackson. Mr. Robt. McLaehlin, of Flint, also was there, and several others whose names I did not learn.

"Scott," I am compelled to correct an error you made in your items referring to Miss Scott. She has not yet returned to Flint, but is for the present the guest of Miss Bushe at Grosse Isle, where she expects to remain for at least two weeks yet.

On Tuesday last the sad news was announced of the death of Mr. Malcolm Blue, of Elm, Mich. The cause of death is not known to your correspondent. He was just in his forty-ninth year. His many friends here who were unable to attend his funeral as had been requested by his mother, Mrs. Alex. Blue sent a beautiful wreath of white roses and hyacinths, with a card of sympathy. Mr. Preston Perry was the only one who attended the funeral, which took place on last Thursday, July 7th.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Meyer, who as "Scott" announces were just married, spent their honeymoon in this city and registered at the Griswold House.

Your correspondent was taken somewhat by surprise on June 25th, when she returned home to find a gentleman, whom she presumes from his card, came from Washington, D. C., had called. Mr. Jas. C. Howard, as the card read, will please take note of this. I regret exceedingly to have missed seeing you and blame myself for not being in, but as I understood the clerk to say you would call again, I looked for you but looked in vain. Will Mr. Howard kindly accept my thanks for so generously remembering one of his old Detroit lady friends.

The sad news of Miss Nellie Dougherty, of Saginaw, just reached me. Her death occurred on June 15th. I have received no particulars of the direct cause, beyond that she died in the city hospital and was quite sick for a few hours only. The funeral was, as I am informed, quite largely attended. The casket in which she rested was white and around it stood a few of her deaf lady friends, who recited in signs the Lord's Prayer.

Perhaps Miss Dougherty's deaf-mute friends in Chicago and elsewhere will receive this with not a little surprise. It is almost impossible to believe that she has gone to her last resting place so soon, when only a few months ago she seemed so full of life and in good health. But no one can tell what a day may bring.

Mr. F. L. Seliney, of the Rome, N. Y., Institution, will be in Detroit on the 15th of July, and will be the guest of Miss Clara Smith, his aunt. On the 19th he will deliver a lecture to the members of the Bagley Literary Society.

John T. Menzies spent a day or two with relatives at Amherstburg, Ont., returning to home and his official duties on the evening of July 4th, reporting a very enjoyable time.

Your correspondent had quite a pleasant talk with Mr. F. C. Gottworth the other day, regarding his recent trip to Minneapolis, in which he spoke very highly of that city.

Miss Mary McKay, a Detroit resident some years ago, but now of Hyde Park, Mass., writes her friends here that she is enjoying life as much as ever and is looking forward to a pleasant time at the coming convention at Hartford, this summer. I've little doubt but that she will, after being separated from her old schoolmates for so many years.

Mr. Randolph Stark, who left for Decatur, Ill., some time ago, is again seen among us. Whether he is here on a temporary leave of absence, or here to



FANWOOD.

Supervisor Wm. L. Hanson in a New Role.

DR. WILKINSON VISITS FANWOOD.

A Big Catch—and Other Notes of Interest.

(From our Fanwood Correspondent.)

Soon after the close of school in June last, by permission of Superintendent Brainerd, and under the supervision of Mr. William L. Hanson, the boys' supervisor, a bath-house was put up at the Institution dock by the boys, and ever since and anon after supper the boys enjoy a salt water bath. Mr. Hanson usually accompanies them. Some are expert swimmers; to use the familiar slang phrase "they can dive like ducks." Mr. Hanson believes in the "Art of Swimming," and thinks that everybody should learn how to swim, especially deaf-mutes, for in case of danger the difficulties to escape from drowning are far greater to the deaf than the hearing. This year Mr. Hanson is taking extra pains in instructing several young boys in the mystery of swimming, and it is needless to state that he finds them good pupils.

Our matron, Mrs. Susan L. Henry, on Friday afternoon last attended a meeting of the Christian Endeavorers at Madison Square Garden, this city. Although the Garden was crowded to its most capacity, over thirty thousand being in attendance, Mrs. Henry was fortunate in being able to secure a seat near the platform with the Virginia delegation, and had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the Candidate for Vice-President of the Republican party, and other distinguished persons present, address the Convention.

Dr. Warring Wilkinson, Principal of the California Institution for Deaf-Mutes, who for a year has been abroad investigating the system and results of deaf-mute instruction as given in the old world, arrived from Europe with his family last Saturday. In the afternoon he called at the Institution to pay his respects to Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, who had just returned from the Association to Promote Speech to the Deaf, at Lake George, N. Y.

We learn that Prof. E. H. Currier, who is spending his vacation at his summer residence in Essex, N. Y., caught 106 fishes on June 27th. That is a pretty good catch for a single day, and we congratulate the Professor on his luck, and hope he will do even better at a subsequent fishing excursion.

Mr. Robert Harth enjoyed a short vacation last week. On the 7th inst., he was up to Fort George, and before returning home called at the JOURNAL office.

Mr. H. C. Seward returned from his vacation Saturday morning.

Mr. Chester Quiney Mann and his bicycle, of Yonkers, N. Y., were up again on the 8th inst.

Henry Bettels, a member of the High Class during the summer is setting type in the *Christian Herald* office as he did last summer. On the Fourth he had to work all day, but for so doing he was with the rest of the employees given a day off on Friday, and he took advantage of it by coming up to the Institution on his bicycle, and remained till after supper in order to join the boys in swimming.

Mr. Peter Staffinger, of Buffalo, N. Y., was in town last week to see the city. On Sunday he was up at the Institution, and was astonished to find this school larger than the Buffalo Deaf-Mute School from where he graduated. He also spoke very highly of our city, and said that before returning to Buffalo he was going to see all that is to be seen. So far he had visited Central Park, Liberty Island and ascended to Miss Liberty's head, Coney Island, and seen the richest and grandest thoroughfare in the world—Broadway.

Miss Emma F. Caddy, member of the High Class, of this Institution, is spending her vacation with her aunt in Brooklyn, N. Y. "Our Jim," the JOURNAL's Brooklyn correspondent was wrong when he stated two weeks ago that she was going to her home in Rondout on the first of August.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew and their friends, of the Church of the Intercession, 154th Street and the Boulevard, yesterday went on an excursion to Laurelton Grove, and Mr. W. G. Jones took his family. He himself remained at the grove to meet the deaf-mute excursionists next day.

Among the visitors last Sunday who came up to the Institution we noticed the following deaf-mutes: Peter Staffinger, Teddy Keegan, J. Levy, John Malloy, W. McGann and S. Meier.

Messrs. Erbe, Ould, Lewis and James Hine and his son, all of Waterbury, Conn., came down to this city on excursion on Saturday, and among other places of interest they visited the Washington Bridge and also called at the Institution.

Dr. I. L. Peet returned to this city from the Lake George Convention on

Friday evening. He did not start for the convention on Sunday, as stated in last week's paper, but on Monday.

Mr. Edward Reynolds, of Worcester, Mass., a graduate of Fanwood, was here on Monday.

A. QUAD.

THE GALLAUDET HOME.

Having drifted into the midst of the heated term, every body knows how pleasant it is to be in the country surrounded by beautiful nature. The inmates at this quiet retreat are granted the privilege, and will enjoy it as each succeeding year rolls on.

Mrs. Gallup and another lady called on the afternoon of the 23d ult., and one of them gave blind Miss Levy a handsome black and white plaid wrapper. Before the visitors departed, a shower came on, and the rain poured down in torrents so they waited until the storm had spent its fury.

Miss Leila Nelson is rustication for a few weeks among the Green Mountains of Vermont.

A paragraph appeared in a recent issue of the *New York Herald* to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Shaw, of West Brighton, S. I., attended a meeting of the Richmond County Club, which was held on May 4th. Mrs. Shaw is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gallaudet, and well known to a large number of deaf-mutes.

Monday, the 27th, Mrs. Nicholson invited your correspondent to go driving with her to Poughkeepsie, and they stopped at Mrs. C. M. Nelson's residence on Cannon Street.

Mr. Clinton has a room to himself, and the change was made a short time ago to keep him out of mischief.

Miss Catharine Blauvelt, of Nyack, N. Y., formerly a teacher at Fanwood, intended to be up this way on the 28th ult., but owing to some cause or others, she had to postpone her visit until the following Saturday morning, when she brought two elderly deaf-mute ladies and their niece to see the home, and they said this is a lovely place. Mrs. Maria G. Lansing, of Three Mile Bay, N. Y., received her education in Canjoharie, N. Y., and her sister, Miss Sarah Guile, of Nyack, N. Y., no doubt attended the Fiftieth Street Institution where Miss Blauvelt was a pupil in her girlhood.

Some body here has received a letter from Miss Charlotte Conklin, of East Orange, N. J., stating that she expected to spend the fourth with Mrs. William Gallaudet in Elizabeth, N. J. Mrs. Gallaudet will not go back to the Beverly Industrial School for deaf-mutes next Fall. The family with whom Miss Conklin is living, have gone to the Catskills, and will stay there for a month or more.

A number of young girls in Poughkeepsie, who probably belong to a circle of the King's Daughters, recently helped the home by purchasing a small quantity of provisions with the money they had earned or collected.

Every day Charles Ayres brings the vegetables to the kitchen from the farm in a little wagon, and Benny Friday can sometimes be seen trudging along the road with a big milk can in his hand.

Mrs. Beam previously mentioned in a letter from the home, has taken charge of the laundry, Miss Cantewell having returned from her vacation of a fortnight.

Last month Miss Spear was the happy recipient of a box from Brooklyn, and when she opened it, she found two nicely trimmed new straw hats.

Mr. W. J. Nelson entertained some company at his home, Monday, a week ago, and his sister, Miss Lizzie, acted as hostess in her mother's absence.

A terrific gale, which was supposed to be a cyclone, passed over this portion of the country on June 30th, but nothing serious happened.

Mrs. Carrie Walraft Fanning, whose husband died of consumption in New York City a few weeks ago, was born in Basle, Switzerland, but she is a graduate of the High Class at the Fanwood School for the deaf, and has two sons and a daughter who are blessed with all their faculties perfect. At one time Mrs. Fanning handled the stick and rule, but afterwards took to book-sewing at which trade she worked until she embarked upon the broad sea of married life.

Dr. Cornell made a professional call on the 2d inst., as Mrs. Starr was feeling far from well. However, the doctor's services are not often required.

Despite the inclemency of the weather on Sunday, the 3d inst., Mrs. Nicholson went to Poughkeepsie late in the afternoon, and brought Mrs. Nelson to the home to spend Independence Day with us. The old lady and her daughter, Miss Leila, are going to Rome, N. Y., on a visit in the fall, if nothing happens.

The Glorious Fourth was appropriately observed here, and its fleeting hours passed in various ways. Old Sol seeming to be in sympathy with the occasion, made himself visible from early dawn until he vanished behind the western hills, and Louise is of the opinion that a splendid time was enjoyed by all. The pictures in the sitting-room were draped with the union colors, and the one representing George Washington standing near a table on which lay a copy of the Declaration of Independence had the largest flags. A few of the men sauntered down to the river to take

in what could be seen, but they reported nothing worthy of mention. In the cool of the afternoon, the women assembled on the veranda, and Mrs. Nelson favored them with her happy presence. A lively time they had keeping their hands and fingers in motion pretty frequently. Ice-cream provided by the lady managers, and cake, which Mrs. Nicholson made, were served at supper. When it became dark, the family went to the front of the building to witness the fine display of fireworks, which had been furnished through Mrs. Nelson's kindness, but a as holiday cannot last forever, and the abundance of explosives having been exhausted, the grounds were soon after deserted, and all sought repose.

From the *Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle* of July 1st, we learned that the money raised at the lawn party on June 15th, amounted to the handsome sum of five hundred and thirty-one dollars and thirteen cents. This must be very gratifying to the Ladies' Committee of the Home, and those who manifest a deep interest in its welfare and progress.

LOUISE.

Treatment of Deafness.

The following is the substance of Dr. Garey's address delivered before the Homeopathic Institute, Washington, D. C., June 14th, 1892:

Massage of the sound-conducting apparatus of the ear has been used by me experimentally ever since the opening of the clinics at the Southern Homeopathic College in 1861. For several years past it has been settled in my mind theoretically that if it were practically applied it would prove such an adjunct to those cases of adhesion of the membrani tympani and ankylosis of the ossicles conditions which it has almost been impossible to obtain from the past; that by means of sympathetic vibrations of the diseased parts, the vast majority of such diseases could be relieved. It is when deafness is caused by catarrh of the middle ear and eustachian tube that the sound-conducting apparatus is always more or less affected. In the closure of the eustachian tube, which causes a vacuum in the tympanic cavity, preventing vibratory motion of the drum, the transmitting apparatus itself may become incapable of performing its proper functions. That is, although properly treated, the eustachian tube has been rendered pervious, its closure being the primary cause of the drum not responding, the hearing may not improve because the other existing causes of deafness have not been reached.

Dr. Garey then described the usual forms of diseases of the ear, the loss of elasticity of the membrani tympani and adhesions caused by secretions of a gluey nature in the tympanic cavity, curtailing the movements of the joints of the ossicles. These conditions, as is well known, are hardest to overcome, the usual modes of treatment being very unsatisfactory in comparison with the method which is directed especially upon the parts to be restored. This method is massage. By this means adhesions are broken up, the elasticity of the membrani tympani restored and perfect mobility of the ossicles secured, finally bringing the sound-conducting apparatus into that condition which is absolutely necessary to hearing.

Dr. Garey then went into a discussion of the methods of the aurists, who for some time past have been endeavoring to establish a suitable system of massage in the treatment of certain kinds of deafness. He stated that in his own case he had determined that such massage could only be secured through vibratory force. He further determined that such force could be secured only through the use of sounds of a certain pitch. In explanation for this he went into a lengthy demonstration of the philosophy of sound and the effects of sound vibrations upon certain parts of the ear.

He then showed that while the membrani tympani and its associate sound-conducting parts are sensitive enough to vibrate in unison with an extremely high-pitched sound, others are not.

Dr. Garey then said: "If it is necessary for the ear to distinguish sounds only by means of vibrations transmitted to the eardrum, why not then the mere fact that we are hearing a noise shows that the sound-conducting apparatus is performing its normal functions. But, as I observed one, who in a partial state of rigidity, sound in regular vibrations introduced into the external auditory canal of sufficient intensity to be heard means that the message of the sound-conducting apparatus is taking place."

Dr. Garey then described his methods in detail, showing the manner in which the phonograph has been used as a means of producing the vibratory force necessary. He stated that thirty treatments it has caused permanent cessation of the most annoying tinnitus unaffected by other treatments, the hearing which had been almost destroyed, being so restored that a conversation fifteen feet away could easily be heard.

Dr. Garey then gave in detail a description of six typical cases which he had treated. In closing he said: "Most of these patients had been under the ordinary modes of treatment, stating that they had not derived any benefit, and I would to again call your attention to the fact that during their treatment with me nothing but massage was used. I have been using the phonograph up to this date, and feel the necessity of a more perfect instrument instrument, one which will give the vibrations of a single tone at regular intervals for any length of time, where it can be modified at will, and the pitch can be made to suit the taste."—Baltimore, Md., Sun, of June 15.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1892.

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Thin suits of Serge, Nun's Cloth and Homespun are the most seasonable now, although those pretty chevrons will not be too heavy for average Summer weather. Let us send you samples of these to introduce 'em to you. Straw Hats and Russet Shoes are here too; for we keep all wearables for boys and men.

All goods bought of us are returnable if not exactly right—you get your money back, or other goods, as you prefer.

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EIGHTH ANNUAL AFTERNOON AND EVENING PICNIC OF THE Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes, — AT — Ruler's Washington Park, — ON — Saturday, July 30, '92.

Music Furnished by the 32d Regiment Band.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS. (Children under 12 Free.)

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS: J. S. ORR, Chairman, ADAM RIEDEL, FRANK ECKA.

To NEW YORK PATRONS:—Take the 23d Street ferryboat to foot of Broadway, then take the Elevated to Chaney Street Station; walk one block further.

SECOND ANNUAL GRAND EXCURSION OF THE Troy & Albany Deaf-Mutes' Association IN AID OF THE AGED AND INFIRM DEAF-MUTES. DOWN THE HUDSON TO BAERENA PARK, ON THE "MERCHANT," with a powerful tug, carrying capacity of 1,500 people, with yellow pine decks for dancing, has been refitted and refinished, and is now one of the most desirable excursion barges on the Hudson.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1892.

An occasion that, while having all the attractions of a first class, is, in the sail alone, worth double the money. No better opportunity could be afforded to view the superb scenery along the "Rhine of America," by daylight, and very probably by moonlight. With this, all who attend will know they are doing a good turn, as the proceeds go to the current expenses for the Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes.

The Company has made many improvements at the beautiful Baerena Park. With a spacious pavilion, baseball grounds, it has been made a regular excursion resort, comprising all the attractions, viz., swings, shooting gallery, row boats, platform for dancing, etc., etc.

This island, now the favorite resort for river excursions and surrounded by trees, is situated on a high bluff overlooking the Hudson.

Young men, please bring your sweethearts and enjoy yourselves on our excursion.

We shall engage a band to furnish music, so bring along your hearing friends. We will guarantee that this part of the programme will be of the best.

The round trip is only 45 miles. Refreshments served on the barge and at the Park.

Tickets, 50c.; Under 12, 25c.

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FANWOOD QUAD CLUB. [OFFICIAL NOTICE.] A SPECIAL meeting will be held in the reception parlor of Saults' Washington Heights Hotel, on the evening of Friday, July 24th, at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to make full returns of unsold picnic tickets, and pay in cash for tickets sold, at this meeting. This meeting is called by the Picnic Committee, by order of the Club.

A. CAPELLI, Sec'y.

NEW ENGLAND GALLAUDET ASSOCIATION WILL HOLD ITS Eighteenth Biennial Convention IN CONNECTION WITH THE CELEBRATION OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF & DUMB.

At Hartford Ct., August 29, 30 and 31, 1892.

The following constitutes the Committee of Arrangements, appointed at the Board Meeting in Boston on Saturday evening, May 21st:—Wm. K. Chase, (Chairman), Winsted, Ct.; Herman Erbe, H. M. Fairman, John E. Crane.

Voluntary contributions for the celebration will be received and acknowledged by the Treasurer of the Celebration, H. M. Fairman, Avon Street, Hartford, Conn.

The Celebration will take place in Foot Guard Armory Hall, Wednesday, August 31. The Convention will meet in the Chapel of the American Asylum, August 29 and 30. Full particulars about programme, hotels and railroad arrangements will be given about the 10th of next month.

Any person wishing to present papers to the Convention will please notify the Secretary, stating subject, length, etc.

For any information, write to the Secretary, Mr. George C. Sawyer, 55 Otis Street, Somerville, Mass.

OFFICERS. EDWIN W. FRISBEE, PRESIDENT, GEO. C. SAWYER, SECRETARY, F. N. BIGELOW, VICE-PRESIDENT, LEVI A. LESTER, TREASURER.

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For souvenirs or presents to friends. There is nothing better. Now is the time to order.

Postage stamps taken.

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AFTERNOON AND EVENING PICNIC OF THE FANWOOD Saturday, August 6, 1892, AT J. Guterding's Cosmopolitan Park, AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND 160TH STREET.

In order to give zest and enjoyment during the afternoon, in addition to the first part of the order of dancing, the Committee has decided to hold the following

GAMES: 1. Tag-of-War (Teams of Five)—Entries, 25 cents each man. 2. Potato Race. 3. Egg Race. 4. Sack Race. (Entries, 10 cents each individual.)

Appropriate prizes will be awarded to the winners in each of the four contests.

MUSIC BY PROF. LEMLEIN'S ORCHESTRA.

The committee has made every arrangement that can conduce to pleasure, good order and enjoyment on the occasion, and respectfully solicits the patronage and attendance of the Deaf and their friends.

Committee:—EDWIN A. HODGSON, THOMAS F. FOX, JOHN LLOYD, JR.

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